



THE
Thurrock Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

and the Public Analyst

For the Year 1967

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1967)

Chairman: M. B. JONES

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. E. A. WHALLEY

Councillors: R. G. BALL

A. A. W. BENNETT

O. MUNSON-BARKSHIRE

E. S. PRICE, J.P.

T. PRICE

J. W. TAYLOR

**URBAN DISTRICT OF THURROCK
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY**

Medical Officer of Health:

T. D. BLOTT, B.SC., M.B., B.S.(DUR.), D.P.H., Barrister at Law
The Medical Officer of Health is also Area Medical Officer for the
Thurrock Division of the County of Essex

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

G. P. MERSON, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. A. GOSLING, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 3)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. M. ANDERSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 3)

Senior District Public Health Inspector:

D. G. STRIPP, M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 3)

Public Health Inspectors:

T. B. NUTTALL, M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 3)	A. G. BRIMBLE (1, 2)
J. L. MCGARRY, M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2)	L. H. ASH (1, 2)
G. R. DOVEY, M.A.P.H.I. (1, 2, 3)	J. FOSTER (1, 2, 3)
M. H. YOUNG (1, 2, 3)	G. L. PAGE (4)

- (1) Indicates Certificates: R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Jt.Bd.
- (2) Indicates Certificate: Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- (3) Indicates Certificate: Smoke Inspection.
- (4) Diploma: Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Public Analyst:

THOS. MCLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Veterinary Officers (Part-time)

E. DIXON, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S., M. A. CLARK, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerical Assistant—Public Health Department:

Mrs. D. SAYERS

Chief Clerk—Chief Public Health Inspector's Department:

S. V. EDWARDS

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:

R. ALBON, T. LEVER

Clerical Assistants—Chief Public Health Inspector's Department:

R. PARTRIDGE, Mrs. E. BROWNE, Mrs. E. CLAYDEN,
Mrs. H. M. WARD, Miss L. KING

Rodent Officer: M. KNIGHT

Rodent Operatives: D. BAINES, A. G. HARRIS

Mortuary Attendants: E. C. WHITBREAD, R. W. LENNIE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my third Annual Report on the Health of the District for the Year, 1967.

Once again I can report that the general health of the district remains good, although this year the Infantile Mortality Rate compares unfavourably with that of the National figure. This may be just a statistical incident, but I think it merits a review of the various services available, in particular the lack of a flying squad is giving cause to a certain amount of disquiet.

1967 was a measles year as the figures indicate. We hope with the recent introduction of a vaccine for measles that this will be the last occasion when I will have to report figures of such magnitude.

The provision of new houses has greatly eased the housing situation but I still feel there is need for the provision of certain temporary accommodation in cases where urgent need arises. This could possibly offer scope for some voluntary association to work in conjunction with the Council's Housing Department.

Once again I wish to express my appreciation of the support I have received from my Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee and to your Chief Public Health Inspector, the efficiency of whose Department is quite extraordinary.

I am, Your obedient servant,

T. D. BLOTT, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department, 34 Cresthill Avenue, Grays, Essex.
Telephone: Grays Thurrock 4641/4.

SECTION "A"

Land Area of the District (in Acres)	42,000
Population (Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year 1967)	121,670
No. of Inhabited Houses or Flats (according to Rate Books as at 31.12.67)	35,387
Rateable Value (at 31.3.67)	£7,458,702
Product of a 1d. Rate (at 31.3.67)	£27,838

The Urban District of Thurrock stretches along the northern bank of the River Thames, having approximately 18 miles of river frontage. The area adjoining the river is industrial and contains two of the chief centres of population — Grays and Tilbury.

The principal industries are the manufacture of cement, margarine, cardboard, footwear, detergents, nitric acid and chemical fertilisers. In addition there are the oil refineries at Coryton and Shell Haven, the oil storage undertakings at Thames Haven, Grays and Purfleet and the docks at Tilbury.

Inland, the principal occupation is agriculture and the district includes many market gardens and dairy farms.

A large number of the inhabitants travel daily to work in London.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Thurrock Urban District	England and Wales
Live Births:		
Number—(1,080 Males, 964 Females) ...	2,044	832,000
Rate per 1,000 estimated } (Crude) ...	16.8	
Mid-Year Home Population } (Adjusted) ...	16.7	17.2
Illegitimate Live Births percentage of total Live Births	5.92	

Stillbirths:		Thurrock Urban District	England and Wales ^s
Number—(15 Males, 13 Females) ...	...	28	12,500
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	...	13.51	14.8
Total live and stillbirths ...	...	2,072	844,500

DEATHS

Total Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year):

Number—(21 Males, 19 Females) ... 40 15,267

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 19.57 18.3

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate
Live Births ... 20.8

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegiti-
mate Live Births ... Nil

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four
weeks) (17 Males, 14 Females) per 1,000
total Live Births ... 15.2 12.5

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under
one week) (15 Males, 10 Females) per
1,000 total Live Births ... 12.2 10.8

Perinatal mortality rate (still births and
deaths under one week combined) per
1,000 total live and stillbirths ... 25.6 25.4

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths ... 1

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ... 0.5

All Causes:

Number—(511 Males, 444 Females) ... 955 542,519

Death rate per 1,000 estimated } (Crude) 7.8

Mid-Year Home population } (Adjusted) 10.9 11.2

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The staff of the Public Health Department have been enumerated at the commencement of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Pathological Laboratory facilities are provided as in the past years by the N.E. Metropolitan Hospital Regional Board and whilst the main Laboratory is situated in Billericay at St. Andrew's Hospital, good facilities exist at Orsett Hospital in the area. In addition the area is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Southend-on-Sea where all examinations of milk, water, ice-cream, etc., are carried out. Biological examination of milk is undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, London Road, Chelmsford. Virus investigations are also carried out by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Chelmsford. These Public Health Laboratories are administered by the Medical Research Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance service is administered centrally and is the responsibility of the Essex County Council.

Ambulance Vehicles	...	...	...	4
Sitting Case Vehicles	...	...	...	1
Dual Purpose Vehicles	...	...	...	7
Total cases conveyed	...	...	...	40,471
Stretcher cases	...	...	3,368	
Other cases	...	...	37,103	
Total Mileage	...	...	...	269,191
Total emergency cases	...	...	...	4,020

SERVICES PROVIDED BY ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

PROVISION OF NURSING APPLIANCES IN THE HOME.

On application numerous articles of equipment for the patients in their homes are supplied. Such articles include bedrests, bedpans,

bed cradles, commodes, mattresses, wheelchairs in the out-door, air cushions, air rings, walking aids, etc. The main depot for distribution is at Whitehall Lodge, Whitehall Lane, Grays. Nursing equipment on loan for the sick does not include specialised equipment for the permanently disabled.

HOSPITAL SERVICES are provided by the North East Metropolitan Hospital Regional Board at 3 hospitals.

1. Tilbury and Riverside General Hospital (Orsett Branch)
2. Tilbury and Riverside General Hospital (Tilbury Branch).
3. Thurrock Hospital—Diseases of the Chest. Tuberculosis.

A new out-patients' Department has been Built at Orsett Hospital to serve the district and a new Hospital is being built.

MOBILE MEALS.

The Women's Voluntary Services have a limited distribution of meals on certain days upon application. The Local Authority made an annual grant of £900 towards this service. I am indebted to Mrs. K. Smith, Acting Centre Organiser, for the following information.

Grays Area: —

No. of meals distributed ...	6,590
Approximate mileage ...	3,600

Stanford-le-Hope Area:—

No. of meals distributed ...	5,692
Approximate mileage ...	2,950

Aveley Area:—

No. of meals distributed ...	3,816
Approximate mileage ...	1,675

Meals are delivered in Grays, Aveley and Stanford-le-Hope two days per week.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CLINIC PREMISES.

On the following pages will be found a list of the clinics serving Thurrock which includes the one Health Centre which was built in the year 1955.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal Clinic sessions were held during 1967 in six of the premises. The Midwives sessions are held mainly for booking patients for home confinements.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS.

There are 13 Centres in Thurrock where Child Welfare Sessions are held at which mothers attend to discuss their problems with the Health Visitors and Medical Officers.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS, MEDICAMENTS & NUTRIENTS.

The Ministry welfare foods and proprietary brands of medicaments and nutrients were distributed at the Child Welfare Sessions and, in addition, so far as the Ministry of Food items are concerned, voluntary distributors continue to provide this service for mothers in areas not easily accessible to the Child Welfare Centres.

DAY NURSERIES.

The two Day Nurseries in the Area, one at Palmer's Avenue in Grays and the other in London Road, West Thurrock, each catering for 30 places, continue to accept children mainly in the priority groups mentioned herewith:—

Priority (1)—Children of sole wage-earners—i.e., widow, widower, a parent separated, divorced or deserted, unmarried mother, mother working on account of father's chronic illness.

Priority (2)—Admissions recommended by Area Medical Officers for medical reasons, including cases arising from socio-economic circumstances irrespective of whether the mothers are in employment.

Priority (3)—Children of mothers in employment highly essential to communal services, subject in each case to the approval of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Health Area Sub-Committee.

The total attendances are given below with the attendances for previous years in brackets. The Nurseries were open for 253 days in the year.

	1965	1966	1967
March Quarter	(3396)	(3162)	3506
June Quarter	(3203)	(3635)	3745
September Quarter	(3369)	(3659)	3502
December Quarter	(3778)	(3659)	3447
Total	(13746)	(13871)	14200

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING SERVICE.

18 Domiciliary Midwives were employed full-time in the area during 1967. The duty rota system initially commenced in 1966, allows midwives always to cover their own ante-natal clinics, and

under our delegated scheme to General Practitioner Group Practices, Midwives ante-natal clinics are now chiefly held in the respective General Practitioner surgeries. Local Authorities clinics are utilized by the Midwives as booking clinics and for the purpose of holding Relaxation and Mothercraft classes in conjunction with the Health Visitors.

During the year, Domiciliary Midwives attended 960 births and a total of 584 mothers were discharged from hospital before the 10th day.

A grand total of 22,490 ante-natal and post-natal nursing visits was made by the Midwives, and a grand total of 54,048 nursing visits to (sick patients) was made by the home nursing staff.

TRAINING OF PUPIL/MIDWIVES.

Since the commencement of the above Training Scheme in conjunction with Orsett Hospital on 1st September, 1966, Pupil/Midwives have been sent out on the district at regular three-monthly intervals in order to complete their training under the auspices of Domiciliary Midwives. 15 Pupil/Midwives have so far completed their training in this district.

DELEGATION SCHEME FOR THE ATTACHMENT OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES AND HOME NURSES TO GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER GROUP PRACTICES.

The above scheme continues to offer a satisfactory service to the public and appears to be much appreciated by both patients and doctors and also by the staff concerned.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

The number of persons and premises registered under the Act at the end of 1967 was as follows:

No. of persons registered	9
No. of premises registered	7

At the end of the year there were 290 children being cared for. As previously, Health Visitors have been asked to inspect the premises and to explain and discuss the standard required. The Chief Fire Officer has assisted in making an inspection to ascertain the need for fire precautions. Those in charge of the Nurseries and indeed the Child Minders generally were required to undergo a chest x-ray examination before a certificate of registration could be issued. Regular visits are made by the Health Visitors to the registered premises. There is no Daily Guardian Scheme in operation in the area. Most of the Daily Minders have now completed courses held by the Thurrock Technical College on the needs of the pre-school child.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

1,196 schoolchildren received B.C.G. vaccination during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS.

34 persons went away on recuperative holidays where either general practitioners and/or hospital consultants so recommended.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGICAL SMEAR TESTS.

Since the introduction of Cervical Cytology Sessions in the area since March, 1966, 1922 tests have been made of which 10 have been found positive and the patients referred for further investigation. Many applications were received as a result of a leaflet regarding the service which the Council kindly circulated through their rent collectors and included in the rate demands. At the end of 1967 there was a waiting list of approximately 400. We undertake an average of ten sessions per month and up to twenty patients are seen at each session.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Arrangements whereby patients suffering from chest complaints can receive a pint of milk per day, without charge, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician continued during the year there being 62 people receiving free milk at the end of 1966 and 20 new cases were recommended during 1967.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

The Tuberculosis Visitors made 919 visits during the year and there were also 532 first examinations of contacts and 862 subsequent examinations of contacts.

CHIROPODY.

The treatment given at our clinics continues to be limited in scope by the shortage of qualified staff, at the end of the year there being only 1.6 Chiropodists engaged out of an establishment of 3. It was still possible to include the Welfare Department premises in the programme of visits at Bennett Lodge and Leatherland Lodge where the full-time Chiropodist was able to attend sessionally monthly.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Education in health matters has been practised informally by the Thurrock Health Visitors in their day to day work in the homes, clinics and schools. On a more formal basis displays on health

subjects have been put on at the purpose built clinics and Health Centre and over 100 films have been shown throughout the area. Talks and lectures have been given at Orsett, Tilbury, Billericay and Harold Wood Hospitals, Thurrock Technical College, Schools, Mothers' Clubs, Women's Associations, Old Aged Pensioners' Clubs and various Youth Clubs. Two Health Visitors have prepared students for the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

Classes on education for childbirth have been held throughout the area and where the premises have been suitable "Father Classes" have been included.

In addition to arranging public health practical experience for student nurses and student Health Visitors the Health Visitors have catered for the needs in this field of students from many other disciplines.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The total number of cases provided with help during the year was 1,345 and the total number of hours worked by the whole-time equivalent of 94 Helps was 197,238.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The school population for Thurrock including Special Schools at the end of the year was 20,923.

ESSEX COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES THURROCK HEALTH AREA

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Aveley	Health Services Clinic, Hall Lane, Aveley	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination School Clinics Women's Welfare
	The Health Centre, Darenth Lane, Aveley	Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Chiropody Dental Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinics Women's Welfare

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Bulphan	Village Hall, Bulphan	Child Welfare Chiropody
Chadwell-St.-Mary	Health Services Clinic, River View, Chadwell-St.-Mary	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinic
Corringham	Memorial Hall, Corringham	Child Welfare Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes
	Village Hall, Corringham	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology
East Tilbury	"Rheidovale," Princess Margaret Rd. East Tilbury	Child Welfare Midwives' Booking Sessions
Grays	Health Services Clinic, The Park, Grays	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Immunisation and Vaccination Midwives' Ante-natal Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinics
	Health Services Clinic, Stifford Long Lane, Grays	Ante-natal Child Welfare Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes Post-natal Exercise Classes School Clinics
	Glasson House Clinic, Off High Street, Grays	Chiropody Dental School Clinics
Horndon-on-the-Hill	Community Hall, High Road, Horndon-on-the-Hill	Child Welfare Immunisation and Vaccination School Clinics

District	Clinic	Type of Sessions Held
Linford	Village Hall, Linford	Post-natal Exercise Classes
Purfleet and West Thurrock	Health Services Clinic, London Road, West Thurrock	Ante-natal Child Welfare Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinic
South Ockendon	Health Services Clinic, 107 South Road, South Ockendon	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Chiropody Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinic
Stanford-le-Hope	Health Services Clinic, St. Margaret's Hall, Corringham Road, Stanford-le-Hope	Ante-natal Child Welfare Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinics
Tilbury	Health Services Clinic, London Road, Tilbury	Ante-natal Cervical Cytology Child Welfare Chiropody Dental Immunisation and Vaccination Mothercraft & Relaxation Classes School Clinics

HOUSING.

The Council have 10,554 Council Houses and in addition the former London County Council, East Ham Borough Council and West Ham Borough Council have built estates. Despite this there still remains a total number of 4,801 upon the waiting list for houses. The allocation of Thurrock Council Houses is dealt with upon a points scheme and the Medical Officer of Health recommends extra points upon medical evidence submitted on behalf of the patients. During the year under review 212 cases were investigated and points awarded.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MANUAL STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health medically examines entrants to

the Council's Service and deals with medical questions arising in regard to examinations as to the fitness of an employee to remain in the Council's Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SECTION 47)

No action was taken during the year under the above Act.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The South Essex Crematorium situated over the boundary of the district at Corbets Tey is carried on with the London Borough of Havering. The Medical Officers of Health of the constituent authorities act as Medical Referees and during the year the remains of 2,086 persons were disposed of.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE CITY AND PORT OF LONDON.

The Urban District of Thurrock contains Tilbury Docks, into which an enormous amount of shipping arrives and an Assistant Medical Officer of the Essex County Health Service working in the Thurrock district acts as Boarding Officer.

PUBLIC MORTUARY SERVICE.

228 deaths were reported to H.M. Coroner, Dr. Charles Clark. The total number of inquests held was 43 after a post-mortem in each case. There were 18 road accidents, 8 industrial accidents, 17 other causes.

SECTION "C"

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE		Notified	Confirmed	Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	74	74	I	—
Dysentery	...	12	3	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute and Influenzal)	...	46	46	—	64*
Infective Hepatitis	...	112	112	I	—
Whooping Cough	...	209	209	I	—
Measles	...	2318	2318	—	—
Erysipelas	...	3	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	5	5	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	132	6	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	I	I	I	—
Meningococcal Infec- tion	...	I	I	I	—
Encephalitis	...	I	I	I	—

* This includes Pneumonias of all types, taken from the Registrar-General's return.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE INCIDENCE ACCORDING TO
AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 yrs. over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	7	10	47	6	3	1	74
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	2	5	18	22	28	37	112
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Dysentery ...	—	2	1	1	2	1	5	12
Pneumonia ...	7	10	3	9	1	6	10	46
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Whooping Cough ...	12	29	70	75	15	5	3	209
Measles ...	91	585	688	905	36	8	5	2318
Food Poisoning ...	5	19	6	9	5	24	64	132
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

FOOD POISONING, &C.

The number of cases of Food Poisoning notified shows a decrease for the year 1967, and the number of cases of Dysentery is more than halved. It must be remembered that most cases are notified as Suspected Food Poisoning and in many instances the diagnosis is not confirmed on bacteriological investigation. No outbreaks were reported.

It is the practice to take faecal specimens from each notified case of food poisoning or dysentery in which food handlers are involved (whether as patients or contacts) and if a positive result is obtained, three negative specimens are required before he or she is permitted to resume work. Such specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Westcliff-on-Sea.

During the year 40 persons were excluded from work and in six cases compensation for loss of earnings was made.

The following table shows the number of faecal specimens or throat swabs submitted by the department during the year.

Taken From	Total	Negative	Positive			
			Staph. Aureus	Shig. Sonnei	Sal. Typhi- murium	Sal. Bran- denburgh
Food Handlers	53	52	—	I	—	—
Non-Food Handlers	81	68	—	10	I	2

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	Total all ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
2. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Other Infective & Parasitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	15	19	7
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	4	3
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	3	3	5
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
8. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	53	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	5	17	14	9	—
	F	41	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	12	10	7	—
9. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Diabetes	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
11. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	12	17	—
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	14	21	—
12. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	136	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	16	33	45	35	—
	F	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	36	45	—
13. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry		Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 „	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
35-44 „	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45-54 „	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-64 „	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 „	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 up-wards	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals	11	10	1	2	4	3	—	—

**Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector**

SECTION "D"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.

The principal water supply of the area is provided by South Essex Waterworks Company, the vast majority of the premises in the district being served thereby. A small part of the area at Langdon Hills is served by the Southend Waterworks Company.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

No. of samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination: —

(a) From Public Mains	...	...	...	13
(b) From Wells, etc.	...	...	...	2

No. of samples taken and submitted for chemical examination: —

(a) From Public Mains	...	...	...	3
(b) From Wells	...	...	...	Nil

All samples from the public mains were satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

One Bacteriological sample from a well showed a high general count with coliforms and faecal coli. No public mains exists within a reasonable distance but a private main runs past the dwelling-house concerned. Unfortunately agreement cannot be reached regarding a connection and the owner/occupier of the premises concerned can only be advised to boil all water before use.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied from public water mains direct	...	...	35,363
Estimated population served	...	121,588	
No. of houses supplied from public water mains supplied by standpipes	...	20	
Estimated population served	...	70	
No. of houses served by wells or stored rainwater	...	...	4
Estimated population served	...	12	

Those properties supplied by standpipes refer to premises forming part of the Dunton Hills Estate. The laying of water mains

would be very expensive and moreover, it is thought that some of the land will revert to agriculture in the not too distant future.

The four remaining houses supplied by wells are situated in the more remote rural portion of the area where the cost of providing a mains supply is prohibitive. In addition there are two wells at one of the oil refineries, the water from which is used for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGICAL DETAILS.

Total amount of rain which fell during the year	23.17 ins.
Number of days on which rain fell	162
Heaviest rainfall on any one day (April 19th) ...	1.10 ins.
No. of hours of sunshine	1,335

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There were no significant extensions to the sewage disposal plants during the year although the preliminary report upon further treatment at the Marsh Farm Disposal Works has been approved and the outline scheme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The schemes for the sewerage of Orsett Village and Orsett Heath have both been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The principal river in the area is the Thames, on the north bank of which the Thurrock Urban District stands. In addition, the Mardyke rises above Bulphan and Orsett Fens and discharges into the Thames at Aveley. There are in addition, various small tidal streams which also discharge into the Thames.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were 802 cesspools and 360 pail closets in the area at the close of the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is carried out by the Public Cleansing Department and no important change in general arrangements for the disposal and collection of refuse has taken place although it is the intention of the Council to introduce a pilot paper sack scheme.

It is the policy of the Council to empty household dustbins weekly and such refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on a site at South Ockendon.

This site is a mere four acres and thereafter tipping will take place in an adjoining ten acre site. Some difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable tipping sites—despite the number of worked out pits in this area—and considerable thought is being given to the long term solution of Thurrock's refuse disposal problem.

The Municipal Bin Scheme has worked reasonably satisfactorily but unfortunately some delays have occurred owing to difficulty in obtaining supplies of refuse bins. This was overcome by the provision of paper sacks.

Pail Closets are emptied weekly and no criticism has been made of this service.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the cesspool emptying service which has been completely reorganised following a Works Study investigation.

Cesspools have been classified into three groups, the period between each emptying being 2, 4 and 12 weeks respectively. No cesspool is emptied more frequently than once in fourteen days.

Public disquiet has by no means been allayed particularly in view of the fact that it is the department's practice to regard cesspools as in need of emptying when either they overflow or cause the drains to "back up". At first glance this would seem to be unreasonable but provided the cesspool is emptied immediately this situation arises, no nuisance will ensue.

A further complication exists where cesspools admit surface water which gives rise to premature filling. With proper care it is a simple matter to construct a cesspool which shall be watertight but to ensure that it remains in that condition over a period of years is, to say the least, optimistic. Such cesspools present a problem the remedy for which can be a costly item and I am quite sure that there must be many, both in Thurrock and elsewhere, whose "watertightness" cannot be guaranteed.

REFUSE TIPS.

Five refuse tips were in operation at the close of the year—South Ockendon (2), Little Belhus, East Tilbury and Mucking. Two further sites at South Ockendon and West Thurrock are used intermittently.

I am pleased to say that, during the year, two tips were closed down, the sites having been filled.

Control over these tips is by means of planning conditions together with the conditions laid down in the Third Schedule of the Essex County Council Act, 1933.

During the year the Essex County Council (Canvey Island Approaches, etc.) Act, 1967, received the Royal Assent and those provisions relating to refuse tips come into operation on 1st April, 1968. The powers of local authorities will be considerably strengthened inasmuch as no person may form a refuse tip or add to an existing tip save with the consent of the County Council and the local authority who may impose such conditions as they think fit, subject to a right of appeal to the Minister.

On the subject of refuse tips in general I can add nothing to what has been said in previous reports. They are objectionable, particularly when near to residential property. One is told that, provided the regulations are observed, nuisance will not occur but the fact remains that, in practice, mechanical equipment breaks down, the site becomes a quagmire in wet weather, constant supplies of covering material cannot be guaranteed, paper blows around and fly nuisance can arise. I am led to believe that this method of refuse disposal is outmoded and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when disposal will involve either pulverisation or incineration.

The site at Little Belhus has, fortunately, not given rise to public complaint during the year and this is undoubtedly due to the policy of pumping polluted water into the sewer. However, the tipping of liquids gave rise to concern with the result that the Council made an Order modifying the original planning conditions so as to prohibit the tipping of liquids and the tipping of refuse into water. This was the subject of an appeal to the Minister and a lengthy Public Enquiry took place.

During the winter, conditions became far from satisfactory—pollution of large areas of water occurred—and I view the onset of warmer weather with apprehension.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are within the area, ten swimming baths as follows:—

Public	....	....	....	....	....	1
Private	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	7

The public bath at Blackshots Playing Field, which was opened in 1964, continues to prove a popular addition to the facilities in the area.

Its capacity is 220,000 gallons, with a four-hourly turnover.

The bath is 110 ft. x 42 ft. and slopes from 3 ft. to 12 ft. 6 ins. The cycle of operations is prechlorination, treatment with soda ash and alumina, pressure filtration, final chlorination followed by heating to 78°F and aeration.

The two private baths are situated upon premises of large industrial undertakings. They are of the open-air type and are provided with continuous circulatory filtration and chlorination units.

Of the seven school baths, three are of the "indoor" type with continuous circulatory filtration and chlorination units. The remaining four are "outdoor" baths open only during the summer and are mainly for tuition purposes—the cost of which was met largely by voluntary subscription. Although these are fitted with circulatory and chlorination units, they are of more elementary design and close supervision is necessary if a satisfactory water is to be maintained.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 57, two of which were unsatisfactory. These referred to an indoor bath at a school and indicated failure to chlorinate the water adequately.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one common lodging house in the area—situated at the junction of High Street and West Street, Grays—and this provides accommodation for 21 persons.

The premises are old, poorly constructed and with minimum facilities. They come within the area of Grays South Redevelopment Scheme concerning which a Compulsory Purchase Order will shortly be submitted.

Regular visits are necessary to ensure compliance with the regulations and during the year 4 such visits were made.

AIR POLLUTION.

The area contains many large industrial plants situated along the river front and factory chimneys are observed with a view to ensuring that smoke is not emitted in such quantities as to infringe the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

It is the usual practice for furnaces, these days, to be oil fired, and of the 89 new furnaces notified over the past six years, 85 have been oil fired, one gas fired, one coal fired and two special types of furnaces for burning sawdust and wood shavings.

From the point of view of visible emissions to atmosphere oil firing is to be preferred—although with the wrong type of oil or faulty combustion conditions, large quantities of black smoke can be produced. Furthermore, unless chimneys are properly lagged, smut emission takes place which, in the vicinity of residential property, can give rise to legitimate complaint.

The problem of the invisible emission of oxides of sulphur is a national one and until a more economic process for the removal

of sulphur from oil fuel is developed, the present policy of discharge by means of high chimneys must still be carried out.

Complaints regarding smoke emission from industrial chimneys are negligible and have usually involved a wood and sawdust burning installation, despite the provision of a new furnace two years ago.

So far as pollution from sources other than industrial furnaces are concerned, special mention must be made of three sources of complaint during the year.

- (1) An unpleasant smell from a factory making lightweight concrete blocks in West Thurrock. In this process the blocks are subjected to the action of steam in autoclaves. This steam is ultimately discharged through a heat exchanger (whereby it is condensed) and thence by means of a closed pipe to a ditch. Unfortunately the steam (and hence the condensate) contains traces of materials (including hydrogen sulphide) which gives rise to a most unpleasant odour resembling sewage or burnt cloth and when the wind is from the north, justifiable complaints are received from the residents on the nearby Council estate. This is usually at night time since the autoclaves are discharged during that period.

Frequent approaches to the firm met with little success and the Council decided to serve an Abatement Notice requiring a more efficient condenser followed by chlorination of the condensate prior to its discharge to atmosphere or possibly into the sewer.

- (2) The second source of complaint concerned a railway siding at Grays at which rail tankers were filled with naphtha for conveyance to a gas making plant. The naphtha contains mercaptans and whilst filling is in progress an evil smelling gas is given off much to the discomfiture of nearby residents. Since the rail cars must be vented to atmosphere during filling, the solution to this problem is difficult but an improvement has been brought about by discharging the air displaced from the rail cars during filling through activated charcoal. Further consideration is being given to this matter.
- (3) Thirdly, complaints from a localised source were received regarding discharges from a factory producing detergents. The complainants referred to smarting of the eyes and reddening of the skin. Since part of the processes at this factory is controlled by the Alkali Inspector, combined investigation was carried out and the firm concerned undertook, by means of regular testing, to ensure that any discharge of sulphur trioxide or detergent was reduced to an absolute minimum, for the nature of the processes renders some discharge inevitable.

ALKALI, ETC. WORKS.

The following works are now under the control of the Alkali Works Inspector who works very closely with the officers of the Council.

Cement Production	....	....	....	....	4
Synthetic Detergent Plant (bisulphite section)					1
Oil Refining, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Electricity Production		...	...	...	3
Nitric Acid Production		...	...	...	2
Recovery of non-ferrous Metals		...	...		1
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	2
Chemical Manure	...	...	...	...	1
Acid Sludge	...	...	...	...	1

The two nitric acid plants utilise ammonia which is synthesised at one of the plants for conversion into nitric acid and from thence into ammonium nitrate and nitro-chalk for use as fertilisers. Both these plants are fitted with modern equipment for the catalytic reduction of tail gases and when a pale yellow discharge is seen, the gases are within the limits laid down by the Alkali Inspectorate. Usually, however, no discharge is visible and this speaks well for the efficiency of the equipment. It should, however, be borne in mind that, when starting up the plant a brown discharge will be seen and is accompanied by an acrid smell. This is unavoidable since some time will elapse before the catalytic agent reaches operational temperature.

Two electricity generating stations exist (West Thurrock and Tilbury "A") and neither has given rise to complaint during the year. A third station (Tilbury "B") is in course of construction and part came into operation during the year.

As far as the Oil Refineries are concerned, no public complaint has been received, although a smell described as "onions" or "diesel oil" is discernible during weather conditions involving temperature inversion and when the wind is from the east or south-east. The firms concerned are deeply conscious of the nuisance potential at such large installations and upon complaint, are prepared to undertake an investigation at any time of the day or night.

No report on Air Pollution in Thurrock would be complete without a reference to the Cement Works and the Council became very concerned at the high deposit gauge readings for the last three months of the year. Following this, the Alkali Inspector was invited to attend the Public Health Committee and this was followed by a visit from Lord Kennet, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Local Government who toured the cement works in this area, together with parts of West Thurrock.

Full advantage was taken of this by local residents who aired their views on this subject.

So far as the dust problem itself is concerned, the Alkali Inspectorate require that all new precipitators shall permit the discharge of not more than 0.2 grains of dust per cubic foot of kiln gases at S.T.P. and several precipitators in this area measure up to this standard—one or two are even more efficient. However several of the older precipitators on both sides of the river cannot achieve this standard and I am convinced that if and when they are replaced with more modern equipment, a very great improvement will be noticed. The question is simply one of £.s.d.

The Council have continued to be represented on the Thames-side Joint Committee for the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution which meets four times yearly.

INSTALLATION OF FURNACES AND CHIMNEYS.

(1)	No. of notifications of construction of new furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(a) Coal Fired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Oil fired	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(c) Gas Fired	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	No. of applications for Prior Approval	...	...	...	...	...	2
	No. Granted	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

These refusals referred to schools in the area, the County Council having been unwilling to provide chimneys of a height satisfactory to the Council.

Unfortunately this must be accepted since County Councils and Statutory Undertakings are not, in general, obliged to deposit plans for the erection of buildings (other than shops, offices or dwellinghouses).

SMOKE CONTROL.

During the year a fifth Smoke Control Order was made, confirmed and comes into operation on 1st July, 1968.

Particulars of areas under smoke control are as follows:—

Area	...	...	...	...	4,246 acres
No. of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	10,535
No. of Shops	...	...	...	...	119
No. of Schools	...	...	...	...	19
No. of Industrial Premises	...	...	...	...	17
No. of Miscellaneous Premises	...	...	...	...	31

This means that 29.7% of dwellinghouses in Thurrock are under Smoke Control Orders.

It is hoped to proceed with Area No. 6 during 1968.

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Three deposit gauges are maintained by the Council and the monthly results are forwarded to the Thameside Joint Committee for the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The readings from these gauges for the year are as follows:—

Month 1967	Tons per square mile		
	Drums Site	Kennington's School Site	Ward Avenue Site
January	29.96	18.69	30.30
February	25.49	14.02	35.36
March	31.56	14.48	28.65
April	18.58	16.62	25.18
May	33.14	32.30	24.79
June	22.73	18.19	25.32
July	23.52	25.69	27.21
August	24.85	22.84	41.52
September	37.64	26.84	—
October	44.48	23.39	56.24
November	38.37	—	22.82
December	48.09	21.17	38.92
Average 1967	31.5	21.3	32.4
Average 1966	31.49	18.65	28.96
Average 1965	36.64	19.04	30.87
Average 1964	31.93	18.74	29.15
Average 1963	27.45	14.08	21.57

These results include not only cement dust, but dust, grit and gritty particles from all sources.

Four combined Smoke/Volumetric instruments for the daily reading of smoke and sulphur dioxide are in operation. These are situated in Grays, West Thurrock, Stanford-le-Hope and South Ockendon.

The readings from these instruments were as follows:—

Mth.	GRAYS			BELHUS			STANFORD-LE-HOPE			WEST THURROCK		
	Smoke	S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air Ratio S/S.O ₂	Smoke	S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air Ratio S/S.O ₂	Smoke	S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air Ratio S/S.O ₂	Smoke	S.O ₂	Micrograms/cu.M./Air Ratio S/S.O ₂
1967												
Jan.	130	270	0.48	95	173	0.55	94	140	0.67	207	198	1.04
Feb.	86	173	0.49	68	153	0.44	84	146	0.58	77	146	0.53
Mar.	74	134	0.55	41	125	0.33	32	92	0.35	69	183	0.37
Apr.	46	87	0.53	18	70	0.26	36	62	0.58	82	68	1.21
May	46	83	0.55	24	64	0.38	26	65	0.40	33	48	0.68
June	37	67	0.55	15	41	0.37	21	56	0.37	24	59	0.41
July	44	69	0.64	21	59	0.36	25	56	0.45	28	57	0.49
Aug.	70	145	0.48	39	80	0.49	40	103	0.39	46	73	0.63
Sept.	62	70	0.88	26	87	0.30	34	45	0.75	33	33	1.00
Oct.	98	112	0.87	34	48	0.71	39	74	0.53	36	58	0.62
Nov.	91	120	0.76	60	112	0.54	65	118	0.55	66	99	0.67
Dec.	152	168	0.90	93	168	0.55	95	143	0.66	115	182	0.63
Ave.:												
1967	78	125	0.71	44	98	0.44	50	92	0.52	68	102	0.68
1966	65	109	0.71	43	91	0.44	50	92	0.51	69	87	0.70
1965	87	121	0.71	58	113	0.48	61	105	0.54	80	107	0.77
1964	103	131	0.75	69	124	0.50	80	123	0.57	126	164	0.76
1963	105	117	0.86	65	115	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	90	117	0.73	47	120	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

In addition to the treatment of verminous premises (detailed elsewhere in this report) the Council assists occupiers of premises in the eradication of other pests, e.g. earwigs, ants and wasps, either by the sale of suitable insecticides or by disinfestation, for which a charge is made, the latter procedure being used in the case of wasps nests. The department would prefer not to carry out work of this nature as no public health problem is involved, but it is appreciated that wasps nests are sometimes difficult to destroy and the use of special apparatus is often necessary. During the year under review 68 nests were dealt with either by the use of cyanide or liquid insecticide.

When certain infectious diseases occur (e.g. Smallpox, Tuberculosis) rooms are fumigated with formaldehyde and the bedding removed for steam sterilisation.

The number of rooms so fumigated was 10. In no case was bedding removed.

The department also assists members of the public in the clearing of blocked drains to private houses in cases where this can be done without detriment to normal duties. A charge of ten shillings is made for this service. This work is carried out by the Rodent Staff and it is very necessary that the important work of rodent destruction is not hindered by too many extraneous duties.

During weekends and public holidays an arrangement exists with the Engineer and Surveyor whereby the sewer staff deal with blocked drains.

In the year 1967, drains were cleared by the Public Health staff in 135 instances and tested on 30 occasions.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Rodent Officer deals with all complaints regarding rodent infestations. Private dwellinghouses are treated without cost but trade premises are charged on a basis of total cost plus Establishment Charges. Estimates are not given unless requested, owing to the difficulty of determining how many visits are likely to be made before the premises are cleared.

Treatments are carried out at sewage works, refuse tips and to the Council's sewers.

Warfarin is used in connection with all premises and fluoroacetamide for the treatment of sewers.

The following table shows the work of the Rodent Staff during the year: —

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other Premises	TOTAL
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification ...	35	628	97	760
(b) Survey under the Act ...	16	—	3	19
(c) Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—
2. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 1) which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats } Major ...	7	3	1	11
} Minor ...	27	426	54	507
(b) Mice } Major ...	—	—	1	1
} Minor ...	8	125	38	171
3. Total treatments carried out incl. retreatments ...	91	1,182	194	1,467

The Council fully realise the importance of rodent control and the staff consists of three, each of whom is provided with a vehicle.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, came into operation on 1st April, 1965, and requires all scrap metal dealers to be registered with the local authority.

The number of dealers now registered is 47.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The number of licences to keep Pet Shops issued during the year was 7.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No premises in the area are registered under the above mentioned Act.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The authority for the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950—the Essex County Council—have delegated to the Council their functions regarding the licensing of boiling plants for animal feeding stuffs.

The importance of adequate boiling of waste food before feeding to animals or fowls cannot be over-emphasised for it is considered that failure to do this is responsible for some of the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, swine fever and fowl pest.

The number of plants licensed during the year was 13.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act requires establishments used for the boarding of cats or dogs to be licensed annually by the local authority.

The Council have appointed two qualified Veterinary Officers on a part-time basis to make periodic inspections of all establishments and to submit a report prior to applications for licences being considered. In addition routine inspections are made during the year.

During 1967 five boarding establishments were licensed by the Council.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.

This Act requires Riding Establishments to be licensed annually by the local authority.

The Veterinary Officers dealing with Animal Boarding Establishments have been appointed for the purpose of the inspection and licensing of these establishments.

During 1967, 5 establishments were licensed by the Council.

NIGHTDRESSES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967.

These Regulations were made under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and requires that children's nightdresses shall be made of material which complies with the low flammability requirements specified in the Regulations and that adult nightdresses, if made of inflammable material, shall be labelled.

A list of authorised laboratories has been published to whom samples may be sent by the local authority.

During the year 2 samples were taken, one of which did not satisfy the prescribed test inasmuch as the thread below the waist was not heat resistant.

The operation of these regulations is proving to be difficult since it has become almost impossible to purchase children's night-dresses made of any material other than nylon and this complies with the regulations.

TOYS (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967.

These were also made under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and came into operation on 1st November, 1967. They prescribe the amount of lead and other toxic metals which may be present in the paint on such toys.

During the year one sample was taken and this proved satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a circular on the control of noise. In it the Minister endorsed the view expressed by the Wilson Committee on the problem of noise, that planning can do much to prevent the establishment of new industry in places where it is likely to cause nuisance.

Complaints regarding noise were in respect of:—

- (1) Pile driving on Tilbury Dock Extension.
- (2) Refrigerator fans on the roof of a supermarket.
- (3) "Pop" groups at clubs and licensed premises.

In only one of these complaints was a final solution reached and that was in the case of the noise from the refrigerator fans. The erection of a baffle wall between the noise source and the houses of the complainants proved successful.

It is not possible to reduce noise from pile driving by vibrating hammers by adaptation of the machine itself. Alleviation can be achieved only by changing to pressure pile driving which is virtually noiseless. This method is limited in that it cannot be used in sandy soil.

There are those who would say that noise and "Pop" music are synonymous. It is true to say that amplifiers are a feature of the groups who play this type of music. Complaints have been received of noise from clubs and public houses where "pop" groups play. Although in most cases the nuisance potential can be minimised by reducing the volume on the amplifiers it is maintained that the "music" loses all its attraction for the devotees if this is done.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA						VISITS
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	21
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	705
Common Lodging Houses			...	...	...	3
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	86
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1,836
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	4,279
Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	277
Factories (Non-Mechanical)			...	...	...	48
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	221
Food Preparation Premises (Hygiene)	...	...			...	367
Food Shops Inspection (Hygiene)				...	...	1,128
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	21
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	89
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	637
Licensed Premises (Hygiene)	...	...	...	...	...	169
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2,076
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	749
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	130
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	39
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	26
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:						
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	162
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	928
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses				...	...	9
Catering Establishments			...	...	...	109
Staff Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pet Animals, Boarding and Riding Establishments						25
Rat Suppression	...	...	...	...	...	244
Refuse Tips and Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	1,358
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	3

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA					VISITS
Sampling: Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	346
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	311
Milk	...	...	...	...	733
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	57
Mains Water	...	...	...	...	13
Well Water	...	...	...	...	4
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	99
Shops Act, 1950 (Records and Hours)	...	...	...	...	205
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	26
Smoke Control	...	...	...	...	2,075
Stables: Pigsties	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	54
Waste Food Order	...	...	...	...	27
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	60
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	73
Toy Samples	...	...	...	...	2
Nightdress Samples	...	...	...	...	4

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year the Course on Food Hygiene for food handlers held at the Thurrock Technical College was discontinued owing to lack of support but talks on "The Work of a Public Health Inspector" or "Smoke Control" have been given on request to schools and various organisations.

During the latter part of the year a Local Government Conference was organised at the Civic Hall. This Conference included an exhibition showing the work carried out by the various departments of the Council.

SECTION "E"

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES.

No. of new dwellings erected during the year: —

By local authority	...	...	...	...	624
By other local authorities	...	...	...	...	4
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	578

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES.

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1.870
(b) Number of inspections/re-inspections made for that purpose	2,409
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head 1) inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations	371
(b) Number of inspections/re-inspections made for that Purpose	768
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation, and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit (excluding Clearance Areas)	13
4. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	414

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority and their Officers	245
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(A) <i>Housing Act, 1957—Section 9</i>	Nil
(B) <i>Public Health Act, 1936.</i>				
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring matters to be remedied	...	...	...	137
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which matters were remedied after service of formal notices				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	54
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...			Nil
(C) <i>Sections 16 and 23, Housing Act, 1957.</i>				
(i) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	6
(ii) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	7
(iii) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted	...	...	...	1
(iv) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to render fit were accepted	...	...	...	Nil
(D) <i>Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.</i>				
(i) No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	6
(ii) Number of houses closed	...	...	...	6
(iii) Parts of building closed	...	...	...	1

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Housing Act, 1957—Section 42.

During the year 8 Clearance Areas—involving 49 houses—were declared. This was followed by 5 Clearance Orders, 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 1 Undertaking to demolish after rehousing.

In 6 of the cases mentioned, the Orders were subsequently confirmed. The result of one of the Compulsory Purchase Orders is still awaited.

Three Clearance Orders made during 1966 were the subject of appeal and a public enquiry was held. Two Orders were subsequently confirmed without modification but the Third Order was modified so as to exclude three houses.

The properties in three Clearance Areas—two in West Thurrock and one in Orsett—involving 26 houses were demolished and the sites cleared, the occupants having been rehoused.

The current five year programme of slum clearance expires on 31st December, 1969, and during this period the Council hoped to deal with 150 houses. After only three years, 145 houses have been dealt with and the Council have decided to accelerate the programme. A further 125 houses will, it is hoped, be dealt with during the years 1968/9.

It is envisaged that a further 220 houses remain to be dealt with within five years but these are situated in areas of proposed redevelopment and will involve compulsory purchase procedure.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The work during the year under this heading is summarised as follows:—

No. of applications received:—

(a) For Discretionary Grants ...	...	...	...	10
(b) For Standard Grants ...	...	...	...	74

No. of applications granted:—

(a) For Discretionary Grants ...	...	...	...	10
(b) For Standard Grants ...	...	...	...	66

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGHOUSES.

During the year the Council commenced its Scheme for the Compulsory Improvement of Dwellinghouses.

No. of areas declared ...	...	...	2
(a) Number of houses involved ...	...	...	308
(b) Total number of improvable houses	...	...	181
(c) Number of tenanted houses ...	...	...	105

Every house was visited by a Public Health Inspector and a copy of the booklet "Money to Modernise Your House" distributed to all owners. In the case of tenanted properties needing improvement, a Notice requiring repairs was served on the landlord.

In addition to Improvement Areas, applications were received from five tenants of properties outside Improvement Areas requesting that the owners be required to instal the standard amenities.

The position at the end of 1967 can be summed up in the following table:—

Improve- ment Area	COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT (Tenanted Property)				VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENT (Owner/Occupied Property)	
	No. of Suspended Notices Served	No. of Immediate Improve- ment Notices Served	No. of Under- takings Given	No. Improved Since Area Declared	No. of Dwellings Needing Improve- ment at Time Area Declared	No. of Dwellings Improved Since Area Declared
No. 1	24	32	3	6	73	6
No. 2	12	22	—	—	—	—
Individual Houses Outside Improve- ment Areas	—	4	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	58	4	6	73	6

The Council have purchased two houses in Improvement Area No. 1 in Grays and it is their intention to modernise these with the aid of Discretionary and Standard Grants with a view to exhibiting them to the public for a period of 2—3 weeks during 1968.

RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act has been in operation some 10½ years and permits, with few exceptions, rents to be increased automatically, subject to the tenant's right to object by the service of a notice on the landlord listing those defects of repair which he considers should be

remedied. It will be seen that no use has been made of this Act during the past four years.

Details of its administration are as follows: —

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Applications received	68	56	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Applications rejected	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Undertakings accepted	40	48	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Certificates of											
Disrepair issued	10	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applications for											
Cancellations issued	8	3	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—
Refusals to											
Cancel Certificates	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

18 premises were found to be infested with vermin as follows:

Bugs	3 premises (involving 13 rooms)
Fleas	4 premises (involving 10 rooms)
Cockroaches	2 premises (involving 7 rooms)
Miscellaneous	
Insects	9 premises

OVERCROWDING.

During the year 26 visits were made in connection with complaints of overcrowding. Where overcrowding was established, the matter was referred to the Housing Department and if the family concerned were applicants for a Council house an allowance can be made in the "Points" Scheme.

In this connection a greater degree of priority is given to those cases in which overcrowding arises from natural increase in the family.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

The situation regarding houses in multiple occupation in Thurrock has not changed during this year. Although the urban district has a dock area within its boundaries and one would have thought that an extensive problem would have arisen through immigrants setting up houses in multiple occupation (i.e., houses in which various rooms are let off to several families or individuals) this is not generally the case. The few cases brought to the notice of the department have usually involved immigrants. In an area such as this where there is a "floating" population of construction workers, long distance drivers and seamen there is however a demand for the boarding house type of accommodation which does

not come within the legal definition of a house in multiple occupation. Consequently the legal requirements cannot be enforced and the local authority can only ensure that overcrowding does not exist and that the premises are clean and sanitary accommodation is sufficient.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

With the usual proviso about tempting providence I have to report that gipsies and other travellers did not "grace" the area with their presence so much as in previous years. It may be that it has become known among the fraternity that Thurrock is not an easy place for a "travelling man" to settle.

In 1967, the Minister of Housing and Local Government published a report entitled "Gipsies and other Travellers." The information for this report was obtained from a national survey or census. There is a quotation from a speech by the late Norman Dodds, M.P. "There are good and bad gipsies. . . . Whether they are good or bad, they are all human beings." If one accepts this statement then one must accept that the present policy of moving on the gipsy from town to town or county to county is no solution.

There are 15,000 persons within this travelling community in England and Wales, and there is no reason to believe that their numbers will decrease. The problem of providing sites for itinerant people must be dealt with on a national basis and simultaneously in every county so that no one authority who has provided a site will be inundated by gipsies from other areas without sites. A private member's bill is to be put before Parliament in the coming year which it is hoped will go some way towards the solution of the problem.

Certainly some day there must be an end to the situation the public health inspector of the district finds himself when moving on gipsies and being asked "where can I go" and he has to say "I don't know, just go".

The unauthorised caravan site at West Thurrock is now in process of being run down over the next two years and there is a proposal for a permanent municipal caravan site in Thurrock to accommodate any which may be left at the end of the run down period, together with itinerant construction workers who appear from time to time.

The Council's endeavours to provide a caravan site in Fort Road, Tilbury, have not succeeded, planning permission having been refused. An alternative site in Aveley is now under consideration.

During the year the work on the Tilbury Dock Extension brought some twelve caravans occupied by contractors' men into the area. These were situated on the site amidst the most appalling

conditions. Subsequently they moved to Tilbury and a planning application has now been approved authorising the use of this site for a period of twelve months in the first place.

The position in Thurrock regarding properly licensed sites is as follows:—

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) | No. of cases during the year in which a site licence was granted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (2) | Total number of licensed sites | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

Of the six licensed sites, four are in respect of one caravan only. The remainder comprise the caravan site at Corringham and a site for 12 caravans in Tilbury for the use of workers engaged on the Tilbury Docks Extension.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1,663 complaints were received from residents within the Urban District. Every effort is made to deal with such complaints on the day of receipt.

SECTION "F"

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 — INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	16	48	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	342	277	29	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	358	325	—	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	9	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ...	8	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	12	7	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	32	10	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORKERS.

There are two employers of outworkers as defined in Sections 110 and 111 of the Act, in this area.

A register of outworkers resident in the district is kept, the number so registered being 189.

SECTION "G"

SHOPS AND OFFICES

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops (Early Closing) Days Act, 1965.

Young Persons (Employment) Acts, 1938-64.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

CLOSING ORDERS.

- (1) Grays Thurrock — Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 7 p.m.
Friday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 9 p.m.

Art needlework Dealers, Bakers, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Butchers, Chemists, China and Glass Merchants, Corn Merchants, Dairymen, Drapers, Furnishers, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants, Jewellers, Oil and Colour Merchants, Photographers, Sewing Machine Agents and Stationers.

- (2) North and South Stifford, West and Little Thurrock.

Tobacconists — Weekdays, 9.30 p.m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

Sunday Trading Exemptions.

Parts of Grays (Old High Street from Market Place to Grays Beach).

Photographic requisites. Sale of articles for bathing or fishing, toys, souvenirs, fancy goods, books, stationery, photographs, reproductions & postcards.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950—1965.

Some 205 visits were carried out resulting in the service of 27 written notices, made up as follows:—

REQUIREMENTS	No. OF INSTANCES
Provision and exhibition of Forms	5
Display notice regarding Half Holidays ...	10
Display notice "Record of Hours Worked"	9
Display notice "Abstract of the Shops Act"	3

Complaints and enquiries have been very few during the year but a pamphlet is available to any shopkeeper who is in need of advice on such matters as closing hours.

It is pleasing to note that a measure is to be introduced into Parliament for the purpose of amending some of the unrealistic provisions of the Shops Act so far as Sunday trading is concerned.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act came on to the Statute Book on 31st July, 1963. Its object is to ensure that the working conditions in shops and offices are not less favourable than those in factories—in other words it is designed to cater for the “white collar” worker. The Act follows the lines of the Factories Act and lays down requirements regarding registration of premises, health, welfare and safety conditions.

The Minister of Labour is empowered to make regulations regarding registration of premises, provision of first aid equipment, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and facilities for the drying of clothing.

To date the following Orders have been made and came into operation on the dates mentioned:—

May 1st, 1964 and August 1st, 1964—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Forms Order, 1964.

May 1st, 1964—Registration of all premises before 31st July, 1964.

August 1st, 1964—Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964.

August 1st, 1964—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 1) Order, 1964.

December 1st, 1964 and September 1st, 1965—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

January 1st, 1966—Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964.

January 1st, 1966—Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964.

January 1st, 1966—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 3) Order, 1965.

August 3rd, 1966—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 4) Order, 1966.

The provisions regarding overcrowding came into operation on August 1st, 1967.

Registrations and General Inspections:

Premises	Registra- tions dur- ing 1967	Total No. of Registered Premises	First Inspect'ns in 1967
Offices	10	157	92
Retail Shops	25	535	387
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses ...	—	10	4
Catering Establishments & Canteens	4	88	71
Fuel Storage Depots	1	2	1

Total number of inspections and re-inspections during the year was 1,312.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises.

Class of Premises	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	3,089
Retail Shops	2,875
Wholesale Dept. Warehouses ...	134
Catering Establishments	591
Canteens	281
Fuel Storage Depots	9
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6,916
	<hr/>
Males	3,294
Females	3,622

Analysis of Contraventions.

Section	Number of Contraventions Found
4 Cleanliness	20
5 Overcrowding	1
6 Temperature	40
7 Ventilation	7
8 Lighting	10
9 Sanitary conveniences	14
10 Washing facilities	16
11 Supply of drinking water	—
12 Clothing accommodation	—
13 Sitting facilities	—
14 Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—

Section	Number of Contraventions Found				
15	Eating facilities	...	...	...	—
16	Floors, passage and stairs	...	...	...	19
17	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	...	...	...	—
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	...	—
24	First Aid	...	...	...	40
	Other matters	...	...	...	82
				TOTAL	249

Exemptions.

No applications for exemptions were made during the year.

Regulations.

Regulations regarding lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and facilities for the drying of clothing have not yet been made by the Minister.

Accidents.

The Act requires that the enforcing authority be notified forthwith of any accident occurring on the premises which

(a) causes the death of a person employed to work on the premises

or

(b) disables any such person for more than three days.

During 1967, thirty-eight accidents were notified, only one of which concerned offices. The total is an increase of nine over the preceding year. The number under the heading "Falls of Persons" rose from 8 in 1966 to 15 in 1967, and involved slipping on wet or polished floors, stairs, steps or ladders.

One case of burning occurred due to a person igniting an oven which apparently contained residual gas.

In two cases injury to the hand occurred whilst operating food slicing or sawing machines. Both these machines were properly guarded but adjustments were attempted whilst the machines were in motion.

In no instance was it considered necessary to resort to statutory action.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1967

53

Primary cause	Nature of Injury										TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Fractures and Dis-locations	Sprains and Strains	Internal Injury	Amputations	Open Wounds and Surface Injury	Bruising, Crushing and Con-cussion	Burns	Multiple Injuries of a Different Nature	Other Injuries	
Machinery (power and non-power)	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Transport	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Falls of Persons	...	4	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	15
Stepping on or striking against object or person	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Handling goods (not otherwise specified)	...	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	8
Struck by falling object	...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Fire and explosions	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Due to electricity	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Not otherwise specified	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	...	5	10	1	—	9	10	1	—	2	38

Notices Served.

Details of requirements made under the Act during the year are as follows:—

Requirement	Number
Provide first aid box	40
Provide thermometer	34
Provide hot water	2
Provide adequate sanitary accommodation ...	3
Mark sanitary accommodation for sexes ...	3
Provide hand washing facilities	15
Provide adequate ventilation	7
Provide adequate lighting to work areas ...	8
Repair or renew water heater	1
Provide adequate means of heating	6
Cleanse and/or repair floors	9
Cleanse and/or redecorate walls and ceilings ...	11
Repair and/or redecorate walls and ceilings ...	9
Cleanse and/or redecorate W.C.	6
Provide intervening ventilated space to W.C. ...	2
Renew window	2
Register premises	11
Provide copy of "Abstract of the Act"	71
Repair and/or renew stairs	6
Relieve overcrowding	1
Take measures for prevention of accidents ...	10
Provide set of steps	1
Repair concrete paths	3

SECTION "H"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

There are within the area 14 registered dairies, and licences for the sale of designated milk have also been issued in respect of 133 shop premises and one milk vending machine.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-63.

Number of licences in force: —

(a)	Dealer's (Prepacked)	for Untreated Milk	12
(b)	„ „ „	Pasteurised Milk	91
(c)	„ „ „	Sterilised Milk	110
(d)	„ „ „	Ultra Heat Treated Milk	6
(e)	Dealer's (Pasteuriser's)	... ..	1
(f)	Dealer's (Untreated)	... ..	Nil

Pasteurising Plants.

There is only one pasteurising plant in the area—a H.T.S.T. type with a capacity of 1,500 G.P.H. It is expected that this plant will be closed down in the early part of 1968.

Samples are regularly taken from this plant and all phosphatase tests have proved satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLES.

(a) *Bacteriological.*

The following tables show the number of samples taken and the results obtained: —

GRADE	No. Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test			Turbidity Test		Plate Count	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Void	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	402	401	1	362	32	8	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Ultra Heat Treated	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—

It is to be noted that, of the 459 samples of designated milk taken 8 failed the methylene test and 1 the phosphatase test.

Milk Samples which failed the appropriate tests during 1967

Failure	Designation			Samples from	
	Past.	Ster.	Un- treated	Plants within the area	Plants outside the area
Methylene Blue Test	8	—	—	—	8
Phosphatase Test	1	—	—	—	1

Of the 9 unsatisfactory samples, 4 were from vending machines and 5 from sealed vessels all of which were bottled or cartoned at premises outside Thurrock.

All the vending machines in the area have now been taken out of service. The public demand for milk sold in this manner has never been great and this resulted in a slow turnover in the machines. In view of the fact that half of the unsatisfactory samples in the area during the year were from vending machines, I feel that from a public health point of view there is no reason to regret their passing.

No conclusive evidence was forthcoming regarding the cause of the methylene blue failures with respect to the sealed bottles filled at premises outside Thurrock.

The phosphatase failure also refers to milk processed outside this area and is an indication that pasteurisation had not been adequately carried out. However, examination of the records, by both the producer and the officers of the local authority in that area showed no indication of plant breakdown.

(b) *Biological.*

There are 14 milk-producing farms in the area and every effort is made to sample the milk from each farm twice yearly. During the year 44 samples were taken for submission to the biological test with a view to determining the presence or otherwise of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Two of these samples were reported to be affected with Brucella Abortus. This led to the taking of a further 81 samples from individual cows and of this number 15 were shown to be positive.

The sale of milk from these animals was therefore prohibited.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the area and they are in regular use. The Construction Regulations apply to both these premises.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st February, 1967, and probably the most important change is the prohibition of the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses unless the cloths are sterilised before use and used on only one carcase and its offal before re-sterilisation.

After the 1st November, 1968, the use of wiping cloths will be completely prohibited and this is a step in the right direction. It is difficult to ensure that sterilisation is carried out between each carcase since it is not always possible for an Inspector to be present at all times when slaughtering is going on at the abattoir.

The use of water sprays for cleaning down carcasses and offal is a much more hygienic method, and one of the two slaughterhouses in the area has adopted this method in anticipation of the legislation. It is regrettable that the occupier of the remaining slaughterhouse has not been convinced of the necessity of adopting this most hygienic practice but his objection will have to be resolved before the operative date.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

There are no licensed Knackers' Yards in the area.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	2657	2	51	6175	3028	—
Number inspected						
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	5	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	447	1	1	670	224	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	16.80	50.0	1.9	10.93	7.56	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	59	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.94	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration ...	17	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Cysticercosis	0.63	—	—	—	—	—

It will be noted that the total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 11,913 a decrease of 19.3% over 1966, due mainly to a decrease in the number of sheep killed.

It is pleasing to record that every animal slaughtered has been inspected, although this involves weekend duty by Public Health Inspectors.

The amount of tuberculosis found in bovines is now utterly negligible and where this is found, the circumstances are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* shows a slight increase on last year.

With the coming into operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all carcasses are now stamped by the Inspector and the Council have continued the principle of making no charge for this service.

MEAT CONDEMNED.

The weight of meat condemned in the slaughterhouses during the year amounts to 8,090 lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966.

During 1966, the Council exercised its right to control the hours of slaughtering in the two slaughterhouses in the area.

This resulted in slaughtering being restricted to not more than 10 hours up to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays in both premises and, in the case of the slaughterhouse in West Thurrock up to 12 noon on Saturdays in addition.

These restrictions are waived during the 21 days preceding Christmas Day and when an animal has to be slaughtered because of injury or disease.

The arrangement has worked satisfactorily during 1967 and those difficulties forecast do not seem to have come to pass.

Meat traders, with few exceptions, are resistant to change and often any attempt at the introduction of new methods or change in the pattern of slaughtering brings grim forecasts of doom which are seldom if ever substantiated.

SLAUGHTERMEN.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

A register of all licensed slaughtermen is kept in accordance with the above Act and the number so licensed is 11.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

Commodity	cwts.	qts.	lbs.	ozs.
2,201 Tins of Fruit	23	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
449 „ „ Meat	9	2	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,572 „ „ Vegetables	11	2	12	13
37 „ „ Soup	—	1	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
231 „ „ Fish	1	3	27	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
215 „ „ Rice Pudding	1	3	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 „ „ Fruit Juice	—	1	2	7
382 „ „ Tomatoes	4	0	12	14
82 „ „ Cream				
97 „ „ Milk equivalent to 170 pints				
183 „ „ Milk	—	3	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
67 Jars of Preserves	—	2	4	12
10 „ „ Peanut Butter	—	—	5	0
1 Bottle of Fruit Juice	—	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
296 Packets of Cereals and Pudding Mixtures				
2,607 „ „ Frozen Foods				
2 „ „ Ground Almonds				
83 Cartons of Yogurt	—	—	20	—
350 Eggs	—	1	2	—
Margarine	—	1	5	—
Carrots	—	1	0	0
Apples	—	—	10	0
Pease Pudding	—	—	3	8
Spaghetti	—	—	12	8
Baby Lobster Tails	2	1	8	0
Imported Lambs Livers	—	2	15	0
Imported Beef	7	3	29	8
Beef	27	0	10	8
Pork	7	3	3	8
Lamb	9	3	15	0
Veal	1	0	0	0
Ham	5	1	7	0
Chickens (Whole and Portions)	3	0	1	8
Lambs Hearts	—	—	25	0
Ox Livers	—	1	26	0
Ox Kidneys	—	—	16	0
Ox Hearts	—	—	17	0
Pigs Kidneys	—	—	12	0
Pigs Spleen	—	—	16	0
Sausages	—	1	9	8
Butter	—	—	1	0
Potatoes	—	2	0	0
TOTAL	122	7	18	13 $\frac{1}{4}$

The total amount of food surrendered is almost double that for 1966 and is mainly accounted for by two factors: (a) a fire in one of the supermarkets which resulted in a large quantity of food being tainted by smoke and (b) refrigerator breakdowns in two of the larger food stores.

All condemned food is collected by the department and disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLES.

287 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:

<i>Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade</i>				<i>No. of Samples</i>
Grade I	...	...	...	273
Grade II	...	...	...	5
Grade III	...	...	...	2
Grade IV	...	...	...	7

10 ice lolly samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

The standard of ice-cream sold within the area throughout the year is set out below:—

Producer	Total Samples	I	II	III	IV
A	112	109	3	—	—
B	110	110	—	—	—
*C	24	21	1	—	2
D	14	9	1	2	2
*E	9	7	—	—	2
F	5	4	—	—	1
G	5	5	—	—	—
*H	2	2	—	—	—
I	2	2	—	—	—
J	1	1	—	—	—
K	1	1	—	—	—
L	1	1	—	—	—
M	1	1	—	—	—
	<hr/> 287 <hr/>	<hr/> 273 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

*Producers C, E and H are situated within the Urban District. The remaining producers manufacture outside the area but retail ice-cream within the district.

35 samples were taken from the producers within the area and the results were as follows:

The 24 samples from Thurrock producer "C" came within the following categories:

Percentage of Grade I samples	...	87.5%
„ „ Grade I and II samples...		91.7%
„ „ Grade III samples	...	Nil
„ „ Grade IV samples	...	8.3%

The 9 samples from Thurrock producer "E" came within the following categories:

Percentage of Grade I samples	...	77.8%
„ „ Grade I and II samples...		77.8%
„ „ Grade III samples	...	Nil
„ „ Grade IV samples	...	22.2%

The 2 samples from Thurrock producer "H" came within the following categories:

Percentage of Grade I samples	...	100%
„ „ Grade I and II samples...		100%
„ „ Grade III samples	...	Nil
„ „ Grade IV samples	...	Nil

In the case of producer "E" whose percentage of Grade IV results were considered unsatisfactory, the ice-cream was manufactured by him from a cold mix obtained from a manufacturer outside the area. The premises of the local producer "E" were found to be exceptionally clean and well conducted. Samples of the mix were taken and were found to be Grade VI. Enquiries of the manufacturer outside the area produced the information that the compressor had not been working at full power over a similar period when the samples of mix were taken.

The general pattern of quality of ice-cream samples is more encouraging. The total number of Grade IV results has reduced by one-third and the number of Grade III reduced from 14 to 2.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

During 1967 a total of 1,114 visits and revisits were made to food shops, cafes, school and factory canteens.

Details of requirements made under the Regulations are as follows: —

REQUIREMENTS	NUMBER
Repair and/or redecorate walls/ceiling	76
Cleanse or renew equipment	21
Provide suitably covered refuse containers ...	15
Protect food and containers from risk of contamination	17
Display "Wash Your Hands" Notices	5
Repair shop floor covering	2
Provide accommodation for outdoor clothing ...	11
Provide suitable storage facilities	6
Re-position hot water runs	1
Provide splash back to sink	2
Provide soap, towels and nailbrushes	1
Provide impervious surfaces	4
Provide sinks	2
Remove accumulation	7
Renew wallplaster	4
Renew worn floor	5
Provide intervening ventilated space between W.C. and foodroom	3
Provide adequate means of ventilation	4
Provide waterproof dressings for First Aid Box ...	2
Cleanse W.C. compartment	2
Repair ceiling	1
Provide effective drainage	2
Cleanse floor	1
Provide sanitary accommodation	1
Provide shelving	1
Cleanse equipment	1
Provide cleansing equipment and materials ...	1
Provide washing facilities	3
Cover work bench with suitable material	1
Repair extractor hood	1
Resite machinery	1
Repair water heater	1

TRADE	No. of Premises	No. of Prem- ises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Prem- ises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Prem- ises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers	75	75	75	75
Grocery & Provision Merchants	145	145	145	143
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	62	62	62	62
Fishmongers (inc. Fish Fryers)	31	31	31	31
Sugar Confectionery	85	85	85	85
Flour Confectionery	30	30	30	30
Bakehouses	10	10	10	10
Cafes & Restaurants	68	68	68	67
Works Canteens	69	69	69	69
School Canteens	58	58	58	58
Licensed Premises ...	78	78	78	78
Clubs	54	54	54	54
General Stores	27	27	27	27
Food Processing	2	2	2	2

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966.

These regulations come into force on 1st January, 1967, and some improvement has been achieved in Grays Market which is the only one in the area from which food is sold. Control is partly by the Council and partly in private hands.

The Council has provided uniform stalls in the section under their control. These were made of tubular steel and were covered at the back and sides and top in compliance with the Regulations which require such covering to prevent contamination of the food by dust, etc. Even so it has been found that certain traders have removed sections of the protective partitions in the course of their business. This is yet another illustration of the fact that any advance in the hygienic handling of food is difficult without the co-operation of the trades people.

The provision of hand washing facilities and facilities for the cleaning of equipment was something of a problem because of the difficulty of providing drainage. However, they have advanced some way towards a solution by the use of portable equipment.

The provision of separate facilities not being the wash-hand basin, for the washing of food and equipment has been a contentious requirement in shops as well as in stalls. In this context it

is interesting to note that at a recent conference in London on Gipsies it was revealed that the tradition of the Romany Gipsies forbids the washing of hands in a receptacle which is used for washing food or food utensils. In order to ensure this practice in food premises among the more settled sections of the community we require legislation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Section 16.

The records show that there were 355 premises registered for the manufacture or preservation of food, or sale of ice-cream at the year's end.

These figures include 30 premises registered under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, for the preparation of potted shrimps.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Nineteen complaints were received during the year. Some of the subjects of complaint were mouldy bread and sausage rolls, foreign bodies in food, salt in sugar and insects in rice.

Legal proceedings were taken in three cases and judgment was given in the Council's favour in each case. The cases involved mouldy sausage rolls, blowfly in steak and kidney pie and an unfit boiling fowl.

In the remainder of the complaints no legal proceedings were instigated and a warning letter was sent by the Clerk of the Council.

It is discouraging to find after the time consuming procedure of bringing a case to Court that low fines are imposed. Comparison with other authorities has revealed that in this area the fines are very low indeed especially when one considers that the maximum fine may be £100.

Three complaints were received regarding the improper cleansing of milk bottles. In every case warning letters were sent. Where complaints of dirty milk bottles arise from dairy premises outside this area, and this will be the case with all milk distributors in Thurrock from 1968 onwards, legal proceedings cannot be taken in Thurrock since the offence of failing to cleanse the bottles takes place in the area in which the dairy is situated. Such proceedings must be taken in the area in which milk was processed and bottled—a procedure not normally welcomed by any authority.

It seems to me that the law should be amended so as to permit legal action to be taken in the area in which the dirty bottle of milk was sold.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

No egg pasteurisation plants exist in the area.

Report of the Public Analyst

During the year 1967, 355 articles of food and drugs were examined. Of these, 72 were taken formally, 274 informally, and 9 were submitted as complaints.

The number adulterated or about which some adverse comment was made was 23. The incidence of these criticisms may be classified as follows:—

		<i>Number of samples examined</i>	<i>Number of samples adulterated, etc.</i>
Milk	...	50	—
Other Foods	...	257	17
Drugs	...	48	6

Some milk of which complaint was made was sour on receipt at this laboratory, but whether it was sour when delivered to the purchaser it was impossible to say.

A portion of a bread roll contained foreign matter consisting of decomposing plant tissue and a dead flour mite, which was probably dead before the offending matter fell into the dough. Bread, sliced from a loaf, contained a large excess of micro-organisms and moulds probably due to the bread being improperly cooled after baking. A sliced loaf showed dark patches due to mould of the *Phycomycetes* class, showing that the cleanliness of the bakery concerned required attention otherwise numerous complaints of this type would arise.

The cream filling of a chocolate cake was rancid, due to oxidised fat.

A portion of a pork pie received as a complaint was contaminated with a small piece of mould, and was no doubt stale when sold. Two pieces of sausage roll was submitted and in one of these the sausage was dark coloured and showed signs of mould. The sausage was probably mouldy before the sausage roll was cooked. The second piece was much paler and was not mouldy, but both pieces of sausage had dried out very considerably and were doubtless stale before the rolls were made.

A complaint that corned beef was contaminated with general dirt arose, no doubt from dirty conditions in the cannery concerned.

Sugar received as a complaint contained 3.06 per cent of salt, but, as sugar is sold in sealed bags, it would have been impossible for one bag only to be contaminated in this way and the salt had probably been added accidentally in the consumer's household.

A sample of rum had a bitter taste thought to be caused by its having been matured in new wooden casks, possibly of chestnut or some similar wood.

A jar of Mayonnaise showed a brown layer on the surface caused by oxidation due to it being very old stock.

The carton of a table jelly showed illustrations of fruit although the flavour was essentially artificial, and a blackcurrant drink containing added vitamin C was considered to bear a misleading label because it purported to be as good as the best blackcurrant syrup whilst containing only one third the quantity of actual blackcurrant juice.

Some canned minced turkey in jelly was a satisfactory product but the ingredients were not declared in the correct order of magnitude. A chop sauce listed its principal ingredient as acetic acid, and here again the ingredients must be declared in the correct order.

The ingredients of some Sauerkraut were not declared, although it was found to contain $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of added salt, and a batter mix also failed to comply with the Labelling of Food Order requirements in that the ingredients included "vegetable protein," which is a generic and not a specific term.

Two samples of linctus contained approximately 50 per cent of sugar, but in neither case was this shown on the label. The principal active constituent of most linctuses is the sugar and its presence must, therefore, be declared.

Some compound aspirin tablets were labelled as "APC Tablets B.P.C. Compound Aspirin B.P." These tablets have never been included in the British Pharmacopoeia, and it is difficult to understand why the label should bear a double title.

Some Blood and stomach pills were evidently old stock with the result that the sugar coating was flaking away leaving the very bitter interior exposed.

A Cough preparation contained Dextromethorphan Hydrobromide which is a Part 1, Schedule 1 Poison, and this must therefore be sold only in accordance with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. Although space was provided on the carton, the name and address of the seller was not shown.

No instructions as to their use were given with some slimming pastilles, and although your analyst ate some, he found they did not affect his appetite in any manner.

In connection with the investigation of a number of cases of Food Poisoning some mushrooms were submitted to see whether they contained any toxic substances from spray contamination. As your Authority did not wish to pay an extra fee for the determination of pesticides when this scheme came into operation, and such work is not carried out in your Analyst's Laboratory but in that of the Greater London Council, no further efforts to detect spray residues were made. The mushrooms were, however, examined for arsenic, lead, copper, zinc, and heavy metals generally, but none of these were detected. When received the mushrooms were very decomposed and it was suggested that they may not have been fresh when sold.

At the present time toys are being submitted periodically to see whether the paint complies with the requirements of the Toy Safety Regulations, 1967. A toy piano was examined for lead, arsenic, antimony, barium, cadmium, and chromium. Only lead was found to be present and as this was only 2,000 parts per million it complied with the regulations which permit up to 11,000 parts per million. In the opinion of your Analyst as a result of the large number of cases of lead poisoning among children, which come to his notice, the quantity of lead permitted by the Regulations is far too great.

Food Legislation in 1967

The year 1967 has been a busy one for food legislation and it is probable that some of the regulations issued will cause trouble in their exact interpretation. Fortunately, the most controversial regulations do not come into force until mid-1969 or 1971, so there is time for second thoughts before they are put into operation.

The Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967, largely cover the same ground as the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, as amended, but the general exemption from a declaration of ingredients for those foods, for which there is a statutory standard is withdrawn and the Schedule listing foods, which are partly exempt from labelling requirements has been drawn up in a clearer fashion than previously. Many minor food ingredients may henceforth be declared under generic descriptions with the word 'permitted' preceding them. The size of print to be employed on labels is still slightly confusing and it will remain to be seen how this is applied in practice. It will be necessary to describe the commoner types of fish correctly in future and many housewives will be surprised at the names given to various kinds of fish, which they have previously bought under more respectable names. These regulations do not deal with misleading claims and descriptions, which are to be the subject of another order, a draft of which was circulated during the year. Unfortunately there is a slight overlap in the two sets of regulations, but as regulations can be amended more easily than Acts of Parliament, there is little doubt that this overlap will be cleared up in a few years.

The Coffee and Coffee Products, Regulations, 1967, supercede the previous regulations controlling coffee mixtures and coffee essences and lay down standards for dry and liquid extracts of coffee, for coffee and chicory, and for Viennese coffee or coffee with fig and extracts prepared therefrom, as well as for decaffeinated coffee. The descriptions by which these various foods are to be known are also prescribed.

The Ice-Cream Regulations, 1967, largely re-enact the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959. The new regulations contain a definition of ice-cream and make it necessary to label the

ice-cream with the words "Contains non-milk fat" or "Contains vegetable fat" if fat other than milk fat is present.

The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, 1967, prohibit the use of ionising radiation to food intended for human consumption as a general principle, but low strength radiation may be employed under certain circumstances.

The Margarine Regulations, 1967, the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967, and the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967, were necessary regulations to be issued, but the difficulties involved are such that these regulations have provoked intense controversy. Fortunately the canned meat and the sausage regulations do not come into operation until the end of May, 1969, so that there is time for consideration to be given to the various problems involved, but your analyst has given considerable thought to these regulations and believes that the only satisfactory method of dealing with certain meat products would be to have an omnibus regulation permitting products to contract out of the regulations so long as they stated in large lettering what percentage of meat is contained in the pack, this information being adjacent to the main name of the article on the label and also being mentioned in any advertisements. Several products for which standards are now provided have only recently been introduced and it would be absurd to crush manufacturing initiative, though care must be taken to inform the public what they are buying.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934, Amendment Order, 1967, makes provision for the sale of meat in small pre-packed containers and requires each of them to be marked with the country of origin of the meat. This order has disturbed packers of such pre-packed articles, but as they are often pre-packed before distributing to the retail shops it is a necessary regulation.

The Solvents in Food Regulations, 1967, provide a list of permitted solvents primarily for flavourings added to foods, and prescribe standards for these. It was found impossible to lay down a list of ingredients for the flavourings themselves, but the provision of a permitted list of solvents takes care of those substances present in the largest quantities in flavourings.

The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations, 1967, became necessary in order to allow for the use of cyclamates as artificial sweeteners. Whilst cyclamates may become popular for tablets for beverages it is still doubtful whether they will be useful in foods such as diabetic jams, as they possess no preservative action.

The Food Standards Committee has issued a report on the present standards for cream with recommendations for their extension and the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee another on aldrin and dieldrin suggesting limits for the quantities, which should be permitted as residues in foods.

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Baking Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beverage, Chocolate	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
Cake	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Cake Mixtures	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1
CEREALS								
Cornflour	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Flour, Plain	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Semolina	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese, Lancs. Rarebit	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
COFFEE								
Coffee & Chicory								
Essence	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory								
Extract	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee Extract	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
DIETETIC FOODS								
Dietetic Biscuits	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dietetic Sugar	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
EDIBLE FATS								
Butter	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Vegetable Oil	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
FISH								
Fish Cakes	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Crab Meat, Canned	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Potted Shrimps	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
FRUIT								
Dried	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fresh	—	43	—	43	—	—	—	—
Juice	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward	—	114	4	118	—	1	4	5

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Brought Forward	—	114	4	118	—	1	4	5
Gravy Browning	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Jelly	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	1
Magnesia Gripe Water	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
MEAT PRODUCTS								
Bacon	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beefburgers	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brawn	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Canned	—	6	1	7	—	—	1	1
Chicken Croquettes	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Faggots	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ham	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Haslet	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Luncheon Sausage	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Pie	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Minced Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
in Jelly	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Part of Pork Pie	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Sausages	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Sausage Roll	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Silverside	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suet	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
MILK								
Fresh	49	—	1	50	—	—	1	1
Condensed	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Evaporated	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Milk Pudding, canned	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Skimmed, powder	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Yoghurt	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mousse	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pickle	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
PRESERVES								
Diabetic	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jam	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward	49	178	8	235	—	3	8	11

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Brought Forward	49	178	8	235	—	3	8	11
PUDDINGS								
Christmas	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pease	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sauce	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	2
SOFT DRINKS								
Health Drinks	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1
Ice Lolly Syrup	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Orange Juice	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Raspberrysade	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tonic Water	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Soup Tablet	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
SPICES								
Curry Powder	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
White Pepper	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
SPIRITS								
Brandy	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Gin	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rum	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
Vodka	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whisky	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Spread, Sweet	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Sweetening Tablets	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Tomato Paste	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Trifle Mix	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLES								
Canned	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dried	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Fresh	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Yeast Extract, concentrated	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carried Forward	72	226	9	307	1	7	9	17

Article	Number samples examined				Number adulterated etc.			
	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total	Formal	Informal	Complaint	Total
Brought Forward	72	226	9	307	1	7	9	17
DRUGS								
Anti-Colic Mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Antihistamine	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anti-Smoking Caps.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin, Compound Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Blood & Stomach Pills	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Bronchial Mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Calc. Lactate Tabs.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cold Relief Tabs.	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cough Mixtures	—	6	—	6	—	3	—	3
Diarrhoea Tablets and Mixtures	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Eye Drops	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Honey Jelly with Vitamins	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indigestion Tablets and Mixtures	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Laxative	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mouth Ulcer Tabs.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pain Relief Tabs.	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Promethazine Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Protective Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Slimming Aid Past.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Syrup of Glycerin, Lemon & Honey	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Teething Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vitamin Tablets	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Total	72	274	9	355	1	13	9	23

ACTION TAKEN REGARDING UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

Blood & Stomach Pills:	Remainder of stock surrendered by retailer.
Sliced Bread (2 Samples):	Manufacturers attention drawn to complaints and matter referred to Chief Public Health Inspector of area in which bakery situated.
Children's Cough Linctus:	Manufacturers have agreed to alter label.
Sauerkraut:	On reference to importers found that this was part of a trial import some five years ago which would not be repeated.
Cough Mixture:	Inspection of remainder of retailer's stock of this commodity revealed name and address on stick-on labels on all wrappers.
Mayonnaise:	Inspection of retailer's stock failed to reveal further bottles in similar condition. Retailer verbally warned regarding stock rotation.
Slimming Pastilles:	No action.
Linctus:	Remainder of retailer's stock withdrawn by manufacturers who state that this commodity is no longer made.
Aspirin Tablets:	Manufacturers have altered label.
Pieces of Sausage Roll:	No action.
Sugar:	No action.
Rum:	No action.
Corned Beef:	Attention of importers drawn to public analyst's findings.
Pasteurised Milk:	No action.
Butter Mix:	Manufacturers altering label.
Chocolate Cake:	Severe warning letter sent to retailer.
Blackcurrant Health Drink:	Manufacturer's attention drawn to Public Analyst's opinion.
Minced Turkey in Jelly:	Manufacture of this commodity has ceased.
Part of Pork Pie:	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Portion of Bread Roll:	Warning letter to Bakery.
Table Jelly:	At present no offence, no action.
Chop Sauce:	Manufacturers altering label.

